my signature was never attached to such statements. The interview consists of extracts from some of my speeches with a lot of statements that are not mine put in besides. I most emphatically deny everything said, that I am not a believer in either free silver or free gold. It is untrue. That alleged interview does not express my opinion at all, and if I ever used those

words I don't remember it."

Ex-Congressman Lafe Pence, in discussing the situation to-night said to a Republic correspondent: "I have in black and white a denial from Mr. Bryan of the genuineness of the alleged interview. It was a clear case of forgery and will make the Populists more determined than ever to indorse Mr. Bryan. I confess that my heart was bro-ken when I read the letter. We had urged the Populists to indorse him because he was an ideal candidate, and I shall go to St. Louis and do what I can to unite all silver forces on him

Senator Stewart was also satisfied. will see you in St. Louis," he said, "and everybody opposed to the gold standard will combine to beat McKinley. There ought to be some way of punishing a news-paper which so outrages decency as to re-sort to forgery. I don't believe the American people are going to stand it." THE WORLD STATEMENT.

The alleged communication from Mr. Bryan to the New York World which created such a sensation in Populist circles

"By William J. Bryan, chairman of the contesting Nebraska delegation, and pos-sible candidate of the convention for

(Extracts from letters and signed dis-patches sent by Mr. Bryan to the World uring the silver campaign, but before his name was presented for President in the Chicago convention last night.) There was a time when President Cleveland had to face the question of turning either to the plutocracy or to the Democracy. Had he been a Jackson or a Jeffer-

son he would have turned to the common people, and there would have been no need of the convention here to-day to repudiate Those who have been heretofore recognized as Democrats who do not wish to stand with us in carrying out the provisions of the Chicago platform must find a loca-

tion for themselves. "I have but little doubt that Mr. Cleveland and all those Democrats who choose to follow him will have a ticket of their own in 1896 and will insist that they are the Democratic party. They think the silver sentiment a craze and that it is going to blow over.

That makes me think of a story. Out in the Northwest, where the wind is high the fences are sometimes blown down and metimes the houses are blown over. A man was going along one day and found another building a fence. He was putting it up solidly, with mortar and stone. The man said: 'You are putting a good deal of time on that fence. Don't you think it will blow over?' And the man who was building the fence replied: 'That is just the way I am building it. It is five feet wide and will be one foot higher than it is now.' That is the way they are building this silver it does blow over it will be higher than it

"I am not a believer in either free silver or gold, but am an out-and-out bimetalist. It is clearly apparent to men that financial stringency does not hinge on the amount of money in circulation, but rather on the influences that control circulation. The very best times we ever had occurred when there was a very low rate of money per capita in circulation.
"We have already suffered grievously be-

cause of the fall in prices. The last census shows a decrease in the proportion of farm tenants. It also shows a farm mortgage debt which is truly alarming. The continued appreciation of gold, that is, the continued fall in prices, increases the number of tenants and makes harder every year the life of the farmer.

"He who aids in increasing landlordism in this country hastens the overthrow of the Republic, for free government will not long survive when a few own the land and means of support, while the many are tenants at will. No one would dare to propose a law increasing the number of dollars to be paid by a debtor. To increase the size of the dollar by legislation has exactly the

"That dollar will soon cease to be called onest which grows fatter every day. Tariff reform grew strong in the West and South, while it was rejected as a heresy in the East. It took years of struggle to carry the cause of tariff reform across the Alleghenies, but the principle conquered

"The protective policy was never so disastrous to the agricultural classes as a gold standard would be, for while protection lessened the stream, gold monometallism would dry up the very fountain of "The friends of the 'gold and silver coinage of the Constitution' need not be discouraged. Strong in the all-conquering

might of right, their principles will triumph and that triumph will be signalized by a return of prosperity to the great masses of our people. 'Tariff reform' and 'the coinage of the Constitution' will remain the two great issues until secured.

#### INDIANA ENDEAVORERS. Hoosier Christians Have Been Active Supporters of the Society.

Indiana is usually classed as a doubtful State politically, but there can be no doubt as to where she stands in Christian Endeavor, that is fifth in the list of States having the largest number of societies. The

Indiana Christian Endeavor Union was organized at Chicago, at the time of the convention there, on July 8, 1888, by thirty Indiana Endeavorers who were in attendance. A call for a State convention was soon issued, and it was held at Indianapolis Oct, 2 and 3 of the same year. At that time there were only forty-two societies in the State, and the first convention was attended by about 69 delegates. In a short time the number of societies had increased to 190; in 1890 there were 390; in 1891, 632; in 1892, 820; and 1895, 1,761. Now there are nearly 2,000 societies in the State, with at least one in every county, and at the last State convention there were over 3,000 registered delegates, as against 60 at

Evansville, in 1884. About this time so- in the first six innings. Score: cleties were started at Indianapolis, and in 1888 the Indianapolis Union, one of the most Minneapolis 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 four societies, which have been now increased to fifty-five. The Indianapolis Endeavorers were chiefly instrumental in forming the State Union, and have twice entertained the State convention, Rev. G. L. McNutt. Prof. M. A. Breed, Rev. J. C. Cromer, the first president of the State Union, and Miss Elizabeth L. Wishard, the first secretary, were among the pioneer Indiana Endeavorers. They have been succeeded by worthy officers from among the most prominent people of the State.

The president of the Indiana State Union

at present is Judge L. J. Kirkpatrick, of Kokomo. He was born in Indiana. Sept. 6, 1853, and has been identified with that State ever since. He was educated at Oskaloosa College and the Indianapolis Law School from which he graduated with high honor in 1875. Since 1890 he has served as judge of the Thirty-sixth judicial circuit of the State, and is reckoned among its leading citizens. Judge Kirkpatrick has long been interested in religious work among the young people, especially the Y. M. C. A. and Sunday-school branches. He is at present superintendent of the school in his own church, and it has an enrolled membership of 600, with forty teachers and three departments, requiring three assistant superintendents. Entering upon Christian Endeavor work with the same vigor and enthusiasm, he has for two years discharged his duties as State president with great success, having by his personality no less than his unremitting endeavors welded the Indiana Union into one of the strongest

Miss Jennie T. Masson, secretary of the State Union, is known throughout Indiana as an expert shorthand reporter and teacher. For two years she was sceretary of the State Stenographers' Association, and was also treasurer of that body for a year. She is not only a devoted Christian Endeavorer, but an accomplished kitchen Endeavorer as well, being the housekeeper for her widowed mother and two brothers. Miss Masson has been a professing Christian since she was eleven years old, so that when she attended the St. Louis convention in 1890, she became an active Ensavorer. After her return from Europe, in 1891, she was elected vice president of the Indianapolis Union, serving two terms, and the next year was elected secretary of the Eleventh district. She became secretary of the Indiana Union in 1894 and has held that

office acceptably ever since. Dr. F. C. Heath, master of transportation, is the man who pilots the Indiana delegation to Washington. Of course it is almost as easy for an Indianian as for an Ohioan to find the way to Washington via the road of political preferment, but still the Doctor has been of great assistance to the delegates coming for the first time. He knows the way well, for he was once in the United States marine and hospital service, although at present finding more profit in the practice of his profession as an eye and ear specialist. Dr. Heath was born in Maine, the State where Christian Endeavor also had its origin, and is thirty-nine years old. He graduated from Amherst College in 1878, and from the medical department of Bowdoin in 1884. He held position as teacher from 1878 to 1881, and from 1884 to 90 was in the Marine Hospital service. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, also president of its Y. P. S. C. E. He is also on the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., and takes en active part in all religious work of

# TIMELY BATTING

ADDS ANOTHER GAME TO THE CHAMPIONS' STRING OF VICTORIES.

Minneapolis and St. Paul Piling Up Games While Playing with Two Crippled Teams.

Indianapolis .. 3-Milwaukee ... 2 Minneapolis. . . 7-Grand Rapids. 4 St. Paul...... 18-Detroit..... 8 Kansas City .. 21-Columbus .... 4 Kansas City .. 14-Columbus ..... 8

To-Day's Western League Games. Indianapolis at Milwaukee. Columbus at Kansas City. Detroit at St. Paul. Grand Rapids at Minneapolis.

How the Clubs Stand. Played. Won. Indianapolis St. Paul Kansas City Milwaukee ... Grand.Rapids...71

### CLOSE GAME WITH BREWERS. the Winning Run.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 12.- The champions won a very exciting game from the Brewers to-day in the closing inning by score of 3 to 2. But for a phenomenal catch by Weaver in left center in the seventh inning, Indianapolis would have won then and there. There were two men on bases and two out when Buckley drove the ball to deep left center. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the hit would have been good for a home run and scored three runs. Weaver made a hard run back and turned just in time to nip the ball as it was about to drop. Hogan scored the winning run in the ninth. After Shannon had been put out on a grounder to Hartman, Hogan was hit in the back by a pitched ball. He stole second and a bunt by Phillips put him on third, and a long fly to center by Buckley scored him. Each scored in the fifth, but a | brought in from Pinar del Rio province. triple by Stewart and double by Motz in four feet high, and when it blows over it the sixth put the Hoosièrs one ahead. In the eighth Milwaukee tied the score on craze. It is wider than it is high, and when | singles in quick succession by Spear, Nicoll and Weaver. Both pitchers were strictly on their metal. While the Brewers got a greater number of hits than their opponents, the batting of the champions was harder and more timely. There were 4,000

	Milwaukee.	A.B.	R.	H.	O,	A.	E.
	Nicol, c. f	4	0	1	3	0	0
	Weaver, l. f		0	2	3	0	0
	Hartman, 3		0	0	1	1	- 0
	Pwitchell, r. f		0	1	2	0	0
	Stafford, 1		1	1	11	0	0
	Glenalvin, 2	3	0	0	- 2	6	0
	Taylor, s		0	0	3	4	1
	Spear, c		1	2	1	0	0
36	Barnes, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
36	Darmer, promise	-	-	-	-		-
	Totals	30	2	7	*25	12	1
	*Two out when wi	nning	ru	n so	orec	i.	
311	Indianapolis.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
	Hogriever, r. f				1	0	2
	Buckley, c	5	0	0	- 7	. 0	0
T	McCarthy, l. f	4	0	1	1	0	0
	Stewart, 2		1	1	- 1	1	0
	Motz. 1		0	1	12	. 0	- 0
	Shiebeck, 3		0	0	0	4	0
	Shannon, S		1	2	. 2	2	1

people present. Score:

Hogan, c. f...... 2 Score by innings: Indianapolis .... ... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1-3 Earned runs-Indianapolis, 1; Milwaukee, Left on bases-Milwaukee, 5; Indianapo-

Two-base hit-Motz. Three-base hits-Shannon, Stewart. Stolen bases-McCarthy, Phillips, Hogan. Sacrifice hits-Stauord, Glenalvin, Buck-Bases on balls-By Phillips, 2; by Barnes,

Hit by pitcher-Hogan. Wild pitch-Phillips Struck out-By Phillips, 6; by Earnes, 1. Impire-McDonald. Time of game-1:55.

The Blues Win Twice. KANSAS CITY, July 12.-By hard and opportune hitting the Blues took two games from Columbus to-day. Blanford, Kansas

City's new catcher, scored six hits out of eight times at bat, and Hatfield made eight hits in ten times at bat. Score first game: Kansas City.1 3 0 0 1 4 2 3 7-21 20 Columbus ...1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0-4 8 Batteries - Barnet and Blanford; Jones

and Campbell. Kansas City.1 1 2 0 0 1 7 2 0-14 18 Columbus ...0 4 0 0 1 2 1 0 0-8 15

Batteries-King and Blanford; Pears and

Millers' New Pitcher Is Strong. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 12 .- To-day's game was remarkably well played, considering the rough grounds at Minnehaha. The Millers played for a shut-out, but the Gold Bugs bunched their hits in the last The first society in Indiana was organ- inning and scored four runs. Anderson alzed at Rev. J. H. Darby's church, at lowed but eighteen visitors to come to bat

Batteries-Anderson and Schriver: Parker

## Detroit Still Dropping.

ST. PAUL, July 12.-The St. Paul team won another victory from Detroit by hard hitting to-day. Thomas was knocked out of the box, seven hits being made off him in the seventh inning. Fricken pitched his first game for the locals and made a good impression. Score:

St. Paul ..... 1 0 0 2 4 1 Detroit .....2 0 0 0 0 1 Batteries - Fricken and Spies; Thomas Ely and Twineham.

## Lost in One Inning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., July 12 .- The ball game between Dunkirk and Hartford City, here, to-day, was one of the most interesting ever played at the park. The home team tried an old-time pitcher, and in one inning eight runs were made off his delivery. Nearly five hundred people saw Score: Dunkirk, 10; Hartford

Other Games.

At Newark-								1	R.	H.	E.
Newark1	0	1	8	5	4	2	0	1-2	2	20	10
At Newark— Newark1 New Haven 1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0-	3	7	5
Batteries—Se Hodge.	ttle	er	an	d !	Ro	th	fus	s; F	гу	e a	nd
Second game	-						* 1	1	R.	H.	E.
Newark1	3	0	0	2	4	0	5	0-1	5	14	3
Newark1 New Haven 3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0-	7	11	8
Batteries-Se and O'Hagan	ttl	er	a	nd	13	Ro	th	fuss		M	ills
At Rochester	-				20			1	R.	H.	E.
At Rochester Rochester Buffalo											1 2
Batteries-W and Smith.											on
At New Orle gomery, 6.	ar	18-	N	ew	C	rle	ar	ıs, 9		Mo	nt-
Int	er	sta	ete	. 1	c	ag	ue				
At Toledo-						13			D	17	E.

Jackson ...... 7 Batteries-Kelb and Arthur; Engle and Toledo ..... 6 Batteries-Vangiesen and Arthur; Flaherty and Myers.

Milwankee Game at the Grand. The best crowd of the week witnessed the play of the "little champions" at the Grand Opera House on Saturday afternoon. The batting streak in the fourth inning was greatly relished and in the fifth, when Shiebeck cleared the bases, the little figure representing him was cheered to the echo. The "fans" continued to grow so excited at interesting moments of play that they talked to the "dummles" as though they were the live players endeavoring to execute the plays. It is not alone the "fans" who are now patronizing the electrical repetitions of the games of the Indianapolis club abroad. The occasional baseball attendant now drops in to see the working of the "dummics." A first visit means a

return, for every play is shown just as THE s awakened at once he sees the ball in motion. The Milwaukee game will be shown again to-day. Play is called at 3:30 o'clock. Bicycles are checked at the

theater. Baseball Notes. Two games were played Saturday be-tween Columbia City and North Manches-

ter at North Manchester. The latter won by 6 to 0 and 14 to 5. The close score at Milwaukee yesterday shows that the Brewers, under "Me Lord" Glenalvin, are playing a superb article of ball. There is great interest, therefore, in the outcome of the series, as Indianapolis must take at least one more of the two remaining games at Milwaukee to give the team an advantage in fighting the Millers

IN THE ARMY

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA BECOMES A SCOURGE TO THE TROOPS.

Santingo Hospital Contains 4.500 Soldiers and 5,000 Cases at Havana -Doctors from Spain.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 12.-Advices from Havana state that a panic prevails in the Spanish army in consequence of the terri-Hogan Hit in the Back and Makes | ble increase of yellow fever in the last few days. It is estimated that fully 40 per cent. of the cases prove fatal.

In Santiago de Cuba there are 4,500 sol diers in the hospitals. Major General Lirares is stricken and his life is despaired of. The physicians and nurses are utterly incapable of coping with the disease. The epidemic is also very serious all along the trocha. In some cases entire companies have been stricken. General Arelas and nearly every member of his staff are ill Capiain General Weyler has ordered the erection of new hospitals along the trocha and will send to Spain for additional physi-

In Baracoa, Holgan and other places in eastern Cuba the fever is raging with great virulence, and it is spreading to the central points. From Matanzas come most distressing tales. In that city it is said the mortality is about 60 per cent., and that it is becoming difficult to bury the The hospitals of Havana contain nearly 6,000 patients and every day the number is being increased. Friday four hundred and fifty sick soldiers were

## WHY IGNORE THE FACT?

Financial Issue Is First, and Should Be Met Squarely.

Washington Post. There is one palpable and important fact of the political situation that most of the Republican organs, following the example of Mr. McKinley, deem it expedient to igknow that the Senate, as it will be constituted for two years after the 4th of March next, will be as it now is, a silver Senate. They know that the silver Republican Senators have declared their irrevocable determination to vote against any tariff bill unless a concession to silver shall precede such a measure. They know that those Senators took that stand and voted that way during the recent session of Congress before their formal exit from their party; and there is no doubt in any rational mind that, now that those Senators have gone over to the opposition, they will any attempt at tariff legislation unless conciliated by compliance with their demand. There are no other political antagonisms so bitter as those which are engendered by factional strife. The worst enemies of a party are those who are its exmembers. This is illustrated in the deadly hostility of the Prohibitionists toward the Republican organization. When the Senate meets again, and from that time on, the silver Republicans will, for all practical purposes, be Democratic Senators. The Milwaukee Sentinel is trying to cheer its readers with the assurance that 'should the next Congress have a Repub lican majority and a Republican President be elected at the same time, the re-enactment of reciprocity treaties with foreign nations, more especially with South American countries, will speedily follow.' Sentinel must know that "the next Congress" cannot be Republican unless politi cal miracles are wrought to that end. With Republican majority in the House of Representatives and Mr. McKinley in the White House no reciprocity bills could be

passed, no reciprocity policy be inaugurated. That matter must remain just where it is until the Republican party gets full control of the legislative and executive Out in Iowa we find Congressman Perkins's newspaper, the Sloux City Journal, piping away for McKinley and protection on the assumption that the tariff is really an important issue in this campaign. It says the tariff is the financial question of the hour; that "it is the question upon which the Republican candidate for the presidency is his own platform." The Journal adds: "The Republican party stands pledged to a change. What has the Democratic party to offer in explana-tion and extenuation? This is a platform topic that must not be overlooked." It is a matter of comparatively little moment what the Democratic party, in as the silver question has planted itsel

the Chicago platform to be enunciated this week, has to say on the tariff. Everybody knows where both the old parties stand on that issue. Everybody knows that when they can possibly do so the Republicans will revise the tariff. And everybody knows, or ought to know, that, inasmuel across the track of tariff revision and will stay there for almost three years at least, that is the question, that the issue of this campaign. The Chicago convention will put the issue squarely, and in so doing will furnish the Republicans a splendid chance for a great campaign. Not many days will elapse before Mr. McKinley and the organs and managers of the Republican canvass will be so deeply immersed 2-7 13 0 in the currency fight that they will con- To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: clude to let other issues take care of them-

selves. COULD WE STAND SILVER? The Country Would Survive, but

Would Be Worse Off.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The body of the currency of the United States is divided in this manner: Gold, \$612,000,000; silver, \$610,000,000; paper, \$475,000. Should we come to free silver the gold would disappear. This is not theory It is history. The cheaper metal always remains and the dearer disappears. We have had two experiences in the career of our own government. There would be serious contraction following a freesilver law, and if the mints were to work night and day they could not repair the contraction in several years. contraction out of consideration, could this of its own? Could we come to a silver mon-

But leaving this question of inevitable country accommodate itself to a standard ometallic standard? The argument is freely used that we are big enough and powerful enough to do anything. It is the favorite argument of Senator Teller. According to his idea we ought to cut loose from England as the creditor nation of the world and "go it alone." The European nations do not dare to do it, although Mr. Whitney declares that several of them would like to come to a bimetallic basis under an international agreement, the only plan by which any commercial nation can coin silver with safety. But the silver men say that we can lead the way; that we produce everything we need and that we are in a position to accomplish what other nations It is true that we are big enough to live

unto ourselves alone, but who wants to do it? Free silver would mean the erection of a great trade barrier all around our coasts. True, we could trade with China and Mexico, but our transactions with England, Germany and France would have to be done at such a cost to us as practically to sever commercial relations. When buying of England, we should have to settle on a would settle in silver. This very fact would create an insurmountable tariff wall springing out of natural results and without the help of or in spite of all laws.

We could do it, of course. Even in these enlightened days of the fast steamship. the vast railroad system and the ocean telegraph we could cut loose from other great nations and live entirely upon our productions. We could get out of the world, so to speak. Oh! yes, we could accommodate ourselves to these changed conditions in time. But what of the transition periods? In those dark and dismal days when all values were undergoing un-settlement, what would happen? Mr. Whit-ney, who has been pleading with the Democrats to squelch the silver craze, says of it that it would mean "general distress and ruin," and he is entirely right.

The country in the end would pull itself out from under the ruins, just as St. Louis is emerging from the wreckage of the tornado, but look at the demolition of property and the demoralization mean-time! Free silver would wreck the country for many a year to come, and when at last we should shake ourselves free. how much better off would we be than Mexico, where a Mexican dollar with more silver in it than the Bland dollar contains, passes for one-half what the gold-backed American dollar is worth?

# REDS

FELL ON BROOKLYN'S PITCHER THE RIGHT TIME YESTERDAY.

Baltimore Puts a Stop to Louisville. and Cleveland Takes a Close Game from Chicago.

Cincinnati.... 9-Brooklyn .... 6 Baltimore .... 7-Louisville .... 2 Cleveland .... 5-Chicago .... 2 Washington . . . 14-St. Louis . . . . 1

To-Day's National League Games. New York at Cleveland. Baltimore at Louisville Philadelphia at Chicago. Boston at Pittsburg. Brooklyn at Cincinnati. Washington at St. Louis.

Standing of the Clubs. Played. Won. Cincinnati "levelar.d Baltimore ......68 Boston ..........68 Pittsburg ......68 Brooklyn ........ Washington ....65 Philadelphia ...70 New York ......66 St. Louis......72 Louisville .....65

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Has a Batting Streak and

Wins from Brooklyn. CINCINNATI. July 12.-After Brooklyn tied the score in the seventh the Reds by a batting rally in the succeeding inning, won the game. It was nip and tuck from the start, but while the Cincinnatis made more errors than their adversaries, they bunched them in one inning and played gilt-edge ball in the other eight. Attendance, 11,200.

Cincinnati ...1 1 1 0 1 1 0 4 \*-9 15 Batteries-Ehret and Gray and Peitz; Harper and Grim. Earned runs-Cincinnati. 7: Brooklyn. 3. Two-base hits-Me-Phee, Miller, Irwin, Ehret. Three-base hits-Burke, Jones, Shindle, Home run-Miller. Sacrifice hit-Smith. Stolen bases-Burke (2). Ehret, Irwin (3), Gray, Jones. Double play-Corcoran and Daly. First base on balls-By Ehret, 2; by Harper, 1. Hit by pitched ball-By Ehret, 1. Wild pitch-Ehret. Time-2:05. Umpire-Sheridan.

Colonels' Winning Streak Broken. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12.-The Colonels' winning streak was broken to-day by their stupid base running and failing to connect with the ball. A sensational nore. The organs and their candidate catch by Clarke and the batting of Donnelly were the only features. Attendance,

Baltimore ....0 1 1 0 1 1 0 2 1-7 14 Batteries-McMahon and Clarke: Hill and Dexter and Miller. Earned runs-Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 3. First base on errors-Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 2. Left bases-Louisville, 8; Baltimore, 10, First base on balls-Off Hill, 3; off McMahon, 4. Three-base hit-Clingman. Two-base hits-McMahon, Donnelly, Doyle, Brodie, Struck be more than ever determined to defeat out-By Hill, 3: by McMahon, 2, Stolen bases-McCreery, Nicklin, Keister, Donnelly (2). Kelly, Keeler. Double play-Crooks and Rogers. Sacrifice hits-Mc-Creery. Hill. Hit by pitched ball-Crooks. Keister (2.) Time-2:20. Umpire-McFar-

> The Sun Defeats Chicago. CHICAGO, July 12.-Great luck and the broiling sun gave the Spiders to-day's game in the fifth inning. After two outs Wallace backed away from the plate, but the ball struck his bat and lit into right field for two bases, and McAleer followed with a fly to left that went for a triple because Decker was blinded by the sun. Both pitchers did excellent work and were ably supported. Attendance, 11,000. Score:

Clevland .....0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0-5 10 Batteries-Briggs and Kittridge; Wilson and Zimmer. Earned runs-Chicago. 1 Cleveland, 4. Two-base hits-Anson, Decker, Wallace, Blake, Wilson, Three-base hits-Everitt, McAleer, McKean. base-Tebeau, Double plays-Dahlen and Everett; Dahlen, Pfeffer and Anson; Childs, McKean and Tebeau. Struck out-By Briggs, 4; by Wilson, 3. Passed ball-Kit-tridge, 1. Base on balls-Off Briggs, 4.

Time-2:10. Umpire-Emslie. Browns Escape a Shut-Out.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.-To-day's game was not a very interesting one, the Browns being almost shut out. The Washingtons made nineteen hits off Donohue, out of which they score fourteen runs, aided by errors. Washington's heavy batting and good fielding were the features of the

Washington .0 4 1 0 4 2 0 2 1-14 19 Batteries-Donohue and McFarland; King and McGuire. Earned runs-Washington, 5. Two-base hits-McFarland, Joyce, King. McGuire (2). Sacrifice hit-Demont. Stolen bases-O'Brien, Abbey, Selbach, Double play-O'Brien and Cartwright. First base on balls-Off King, 5; off Donohue, 3. Hit by pitched ball-Sullivan, Struck out-By King, 1: by Donohue, 12. Time-2:10. Umpide-Buttin.

Keep the Water Pure.

Why is not the present, when the question of a supply of pure water for household uses is so deeply agitating our community-and others-a most fitting occasion to begin the building up of a public sentiment which shall prevent the pollution of the waters of our streams in the first instance? The subject is not new, certainly, yet the attitude of indifference to is to meet it squarely. 'That loss is \$21,000,it here would indicate that it is regarded 000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.' ('Coin's Finanit here would indicate that it is regarded as of small consequence. And yet one could hardly conceive a more absurd proposition than that a man, having need for fresh water, should make unendurably nasty a water, should make unendurably nasty a once poor man can pay his debts with his reasonably good supply at hand, which old stove. Railroads can declare dividends might, with little pains, be made perfectly adapted to meet his needs, knowing that that was his sole supply, that he must re- poverty and debt can no longer exist." purify it before he could use it, and that the process of repurifying would put him to great trouble and expense. Yet that is exactly the way we deal with the waters of our streams, that we here in Indianapolis deal with the waters of White river, out of which no man who has but even casually looked over the plant of our water works company at any time for years past man should not be fooled by either the gold can have doubts that our water supply was in the main taken. It is time that we dump our offal into the stream at a point below that at which we take our water better. There is no argument that can be supply out of it, as do our neighbors, both above and below us. And our scrupulous care to do this yields us, perhaps, a tolerably just measure of our superiority in "culture" over our savage ancestors. They, rude but aspiring troglodites, lived in the midst of their own filth, while we, "nicer," but hardly more human, dump ours upon our neighbors, leaving them to mangold basis, but England in buying of us age with it as they can; while we in our turn all in "science," and mechanical experts, and money in millions, to help us manage with that which our neighbors dump upon us. We gain a little in apparent personal decency by this, but at the same time our process doesn't reatly seem capable of yielding as good a result as that obtained by the customs of our ancestors-of-the-caves, so far as the purity of our respective water supplies is concerned, and from any illustrative point of view we show to a disadvantage beside them in this relation. For they knew nothing of the law, while we, knowing better, habitu-

> That it is, generally speaking, desirable to stop the pollution of the waters of our streams, no one will think of questioning and it is therefore the more curious, and not at all to our credit, that while we are so deeply indignant at those strawboard took the crowd. Better make natural gas people up yonder for discharging the pois- a legal tender.

ally and systematically do unto others that

which we would not have them do unto us;

from doing unto us, which we exhaust the

thers for doing unto us.

which through the courts we enjoin others

processes of the law in efforts to punish

onous contents of their refuse pond into White river, whether by accident or otherwise, the vigorous and laborious discussion incident upon it of our water question at large has proceeded upon the assumption that the discharge of the contents of the sewer system of the city into the stream is perfectly proper and necessary and legitimate, and must continue. Some talk was made not long ago by the discovery that a man had washed his night cart in the river somewhere above town. And what a nasty ditch we make of its bed

for miles below. One cannot think of it without a sensation of nausea. And all that poliution, any pollution that shall make the water of any stream at any point unfit for any use, is not simply unnecessary, but is pure barbarism, practice fit for and worthy of mere animalism. And more, while from every the water, it is, from even an economic point of view, the worst that can be done with the sewage

of disposing of sewage may be made. Jackson Park was a considerable city in itself during the continuance of the great fair, but the entire sewage of the park was disposed of on the grounds, without offense to anybody's nostrils, and without the knowledge, probably, of many except such as were especially interested in the subject. All sorts of rubbish went in there, broken cookery from the eating places, the debris of luncheons, sewage, all waste, and late in November all that was left of it was a few wagonloads of incombustible ash and cinder and half-fused wreckage. All facts pertaining to that system and to the operation of that plant during the fair are no doubt accessible, and should be looked up by the experts who have such matters in hand, here and elsewhere. If found not desirable or feasible for adoption at any locality, a study of them may well enough lead to a knowledge of desirable and adaptable systems, and to suggestions looking to such early intelligent and effective legislation as may be found useful for, say, our case. The agitation of the subject should be kept up until it is felt and acted upon that the pollution of the waters of a public stream is more offensive to decency than the commission of a nuisance upon a public highway or street, and the punishment therefor made as direct, certain and se-

#### O. W. SEARS. Indianapolis, July 11.

FREE COINAGE OF IRON.

A Georgia Man Who Will Go the Silver Cranks 100 Points Better.

Atlanta (Ga.) Journal. Alexander P. Hull, of Atlanta, is a strong 16-to-1 man. He does not believe in halfway measures. The free-coinage-of-silver idea is too tame for him. He is willing to see the silverites and to go them 100 points better. Here are his declaration, proposi-

tion and argument: 'awful crime of 1873,' as so luridly depicted daily in the columns of the Atlanta Constitution and other silver organs, I have changed my views on the money question, and am ready to maintain the propositions

following in joint debate or newspaper con-"I accept the arguments of the advocates of silver and agree with their remedy as far as it goes. However, it does not go far enough. Let us have plenty of remedy-in fact, enough to make debt and poverty things of the past, relics of the dark ages. I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of pig iron at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold by the United States alone, independently of all nations, and can prove by the best authority obtainable that such a policy on the part of the United States will 'raise prices,' 'put plenty of money in circulation,' and give the 'honest debtor a chance to pay his debts,' thereby making

the whole country prosperous. "Now, in the first place, it may be urged by some 'who do not understand the subject of standard of value' that a free-coinage act for iron would not raise its price to a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. To them reply that 'the stamp of this government and the 'legal-tender qualities' of the iron dollar would instantly make the bullion value of pig iron the same as the mint value. For who would part with an ounce of this precious metal for anything else than the mint value? (Stewart, Jones

and Bryan.) would be overcrowded with pig iron. I reply that the price of pig iron having been raised from \$7.50 a ton to a ratio of 16 to 1 pecially care to carry it to the mints, since the mint price could be obtained anywhere in the open market.' (Atlanta Constitution.) Next it may be urged that gold and silver would go out of circulation. I reply, first, 'This is a mere assumption of the tools of the money power which they cannot verify' (Atlanta Constitution); second, Suppose gold and silver do go out of circulation, is there not plenty of pig iron to take their place and give the people plenty of money?' (Bryan); and, third, 'Such an assumption mixes the ideas of circulating medium and standard of value; gold and silver would still be potential money metals, though not in circulation, and would lend their help toward raising prices and

causing general prosperity.' (Crisp.)
"Then, again, it may be urged against the pig iron standard of value that wages would not rise in proportion to prices. The reply is, 'Wages would be compelled to since no man would be fool enough to work for \$1 a day who could make \$1,000 a day picking up rusty nails and old horseshoes and carrying them to the mint for

coinage.' (Hill.) "In addition, it may be urged by money power, by the 'Wall street sharks' and the 'Bond street Shylocks' that we could not alone go on a pig iron basis without an international agreement. 'To such dastards as dare to lay a limit to the power of the American people to do what they please, independently of all nations, I hurl their cowardice and lack of patriotism back in their faces.' (Bryan.)

"The 'crime' of demonetizing pig iron took place about 2,200 years ago, when certain 'goldolators' and 'silverites," in order to increase the purchasing power of their ill-gotten wealth, secretly and 'like thieves in the night' got the demonetization act passed repealing the good, old free-coinage act of Lycurgus, the 'friend of our ancestors' daddies.' 'To-day China is the only country on earth honest enough to coin iron, and there the happy laborer can carry wheelbarrow.' (Atlanta Constitution.)

"A ruinous fall in prices followed the demonetization of iron and has continued for upward of 2,000 years. I have calculated the losses entailed upon the honest people of the world by that ruthless act, but the figures are so enormous I tear a revolution will ensue if the people learn how greatly they have been robbed. But facts are facts, and the best way to right a wrong cial School.')

"In conclusion, I insist that the free coinage of pig iron will do everything that is claimed for silver and infinitely more. The people will be rich and prosperous. The on old rails and worn-out relling stock. The small boy can pick up old nails and horseshoes enough to support his family. In fine,

A Boom for Free Copper.

Chicago Special to New York Sun. Hooray for free copper! It is being boomed out here as a substitute for both silver and gold as money metals. A circular was circulated all around the city to-day in its interest.

"It is the poor man's money." the circular says. "The farmer and the laboring tugs or the free-silver bugs, as neither gold nor silver can be called the poor man's money. If free eilver will be a good thing for the working people, free copper will be advanced for free silver but applies with

'Copper has been used for money the

greater force to free copper.

world over for thousands of years. The widow's mite was copper, and the widows and children of the poor to-day have copper only for use for their necessities. If family, 28,823 two-family, 11,073 three-family, 6,222 four-family, 2,223 five-family, 1,366 six-family, 812 seven to nine-family, and great prosperity and plenty of money for all, then 3 cents' worth of copper can also of houses containing five families or less be made into a government dollar and New York had only 62,837, while Chicago bring greater prosperity and more money "During the civil war in this country

gold and silver both disappeared from circulation and copper was the only one of the metals which remained in active circulation, and it supplied the only money which the poor man could use to buy his daily bread. Let us meet the issue boldly, and instead of giving 53 cents worth of silver for a dollar use copper and give only 3 debts which they have to pay rather than

only 47 cents. The name of the man who is booming free copper is not known at present, but the programme is such an attractive one that the names of boomers by to-morrow morning will probably be legion.

Opportunity.

Young man, if you want to be nominated

for President, come West and cultivate your lung power. Cheap Currency.

Kansas City Journal.

Philadelphia Press. The boy orator of the bounding Platte

TENDENCY TO MASS THE POPULA-TION IN GIGANTIC BUILDINGS.

Modern Structural Methods Crowd People Upon the Land in Strata-Improvement of Show Streets.

New York Evening Post.

New Yorkers, ever since there was a New York, have always miscalculated the growth and destiny of their city. Provisions made for the city's needs which were A single suggestion as to a means of intended to suffice for long periods of years curing this evil and bringing about a have been outgrown before they were com rational, effective and inoffensive method pleted. Prophecy regarding the future greatness of the metropolis is not confined to the present nor to Fourth of July orations. It appears in the magazines and newspapers of most remote metropolitan antiquity. Yet never has prophecy come within half of the achievements of his-

When the city fathers began the building of the present City Hall, in 1811, it was in the northern confines of the city. The principal residence sections of the city were east and south of it. The "fresh ponds," from which it received its Arst public water supply, were where the Tombs prison and the new Criminal Court building now stand. The city fathers believed that the principal part of the city would always lie to the south, and that north of the City Hall would be the goose pastures, truck patches, farms and orchards, as was then the case. Accordingly, they had the front and east and west ends of the City Hall built of marble. as becoming their exposure to public view, while the rear or north facade was built of brown stone, which was good enough for the farmers. In recent years a parble finish was applied to that brown stone

When the last auction sale of property

was held in what is now Central Park, the

lots sold for as low as \$460. It was all rocky hills and hummocks, with natural ponds here and there, and little creeks coursing down to the East river. The fashionable residence section had moved above the lat-"Having been deeply impressed by the arguments of Judge Crisp, Bryan, Stewart, Jones and other silver leaders, and espeJones and other silver leaders, and espefashionable residence thoroughfare of the future. When Central Park was finally acquired, Fifth avenue was confirmed in this | hattan Island for some years to come, but destiny. Gradually the fashion and wealth of the city settled along that line. But late in the 60's the real-estate boomer took hold of the city and began an agitation for its improvement "on permanent lines and to meet the wants of future generations.' He foresaw the time when even in fourstory houses there would not be land space enough below Central Park to contain the coming population, when new streets on the east and west sides would be required to meet the demands of the wealthy residents of the city whose villas and stables would line them. Stables were necessary in this plan, because to reside there without horses was out of the question; for how else could a resident get into town? meet this demand of future generations the Grand boulevard was laid out and improved, and afterwards Riverside drive. Along these avenues were to be the homes of the city's millionaires and others who could afford large grounds, expensive houses, and equipages to take them to and from the city. To match the groves with which these expensive houses were to be embowered the boulevard was laid out in French fashion, with park areas in the middle and on either side, and rows of trees running through them.

HIGH-PRICED LOTS. In anticipation of an immediate realization of this dream the prices of lots on the "Again, it may be urged that our mint | Boulevard and Riverside drive were inflated to pretty nearly the prices prevailing at the present time. But the millionwith gold the world over 'no one would es- aire came not, and the panic of 1873 knocked all the prophecy and the boom out of real estate. A few frame villas were built, in the French Mansard-roof style, according to a general expectation regarding the entire avenue, but they were so few and so far apart that they have ever since stood but as monuments of a prophecy that was unfulfilled. A city must have something more than booms to grow on. Transit facilities were needed, and an agitation for an underground railroad was begun-and is still in agitation. Instead of an underground railroad came the elevated railroads into existence, and east and west of the Boulevard the land was taken up and improved, not with detached houses, the home of millionaires, but with rows of conventional three and four-story brick and stone-front houses, the homes of the common people of New

But the Boulevard and Riverside drive escaped the "improving" hands of the speculative builder. They were still under the spell of that prophecy which designed them for villa sites for millionaires. But the millionaires were now concentrating on upper Fifth avenue and around the southeast corner of Central Park. Rapid transit came too slow to secure a general improvement of the lands within the borders of the city, and early in the seventies the "French flat" style of tenement or apartment houses made its appearance in city construction. The first of them-the Stuyvesant, in Eighteenth street, near Third avenue—was really built in 1869, but the modern or New York type, with elevators, did not come into existence until sev-

eral years later. The enormous influence upon the future of the city of this class of dwellings was not appreciated in the beginning, nor did they appear in full significance until the passenger elevator was perfected and the steel-skeleton system of fire-proof struction came into general practice. Even under the old system of construction, howareas occupied were multiplied. Where there had been one family, there are now four or five, and the rent returns were enhanced in similar proportion. Land values went up as a natural consequence, so that lots that had classed as residence property became too expensive for use for singlefamily houses, and were improved by the erection of flats of four or five stories. Even before the introduction of the skeleton-frame some apartment houses were built with fire-proof floors, eight or ten stories in height, and a still larger use was thus made of the land.

PROFIT OUT OF THE SPACE. Since the skeleton-frame came into existence, however, the tendency has been est possible use and gain from the land. This tendency was never stronger than it is to-day, when the two tallest business buildings the world has ever seen and the largest hotel are in process of construction in this city. Concentration, and the massing of the people on small land areas are the order in construction in this city at this time. Reliable statistics of this density of population are not now obtainable The next federal census will probably be an eye-opener in this respect. But an idea of its progress in the course of twenty years may be obtained from some comparisons taken from the census returns of 1890. According to the federal census of 1890. New York has a population of 1,515,301 and Chicago a population of 1.099,850. New York has its people sheltered in \$1,828 dwellings. Chicago hers in 127,871 houses. Of the \$1,823 New York houses, 37,604 contained one family, 9,228 two families, 7,313 three families, 5,141 four families, 3,551 five families, 2,934 six families, 7,385 seven to nine families, and 8,672 ten families or over. Of Chicago's 127,871 houses, 77,190 were oneonly 162 ten-family houses or over. Thus, had 125,531, or twice as many; but of houses containing six families or more New York had 18,991, while Chicago had only 2,340, or one-eighth as many.

While there were a good many three and four-story tenements before the appearance of the French flat in our system of construction, all that is significant in these figures is the achievement of the twenty years from 1870 to 1890. It is safe to say that since 1890 the relative proportion of cents. Let the public save 97 cents on the | houses containing ten families or more has quadrupled. The motive for all this is the all-powerful one of economy. Flat and apartment houses are investment prop-erty-they pay the owner good returns, in general, upon his investment. Private houses do not class as investment property, for the reason that the income deriva-ble from them is but a very low one. As the years go on the apartment houses in-crease in value and income more rapid; than the private house, and the value of land is determined by the income derivable from it when improved for income-produc-ing purposes. Builders have found that the market for flats and apartments is more active and reliable than for single-family houses, and for that reason speculative house building is tending more and more to flats and apartments and less and less to private dwellings. The effect of all this has been revolution-

# ANNA IVOR'S REQUEST.

Personal letters reach Mrs. Pinkham by thousands: some asking advice, and others, like the following, telling of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done and will ever continue to do in cradicating those fearful



female complaints so little understood by physicians.

All womb and ovarian troubles. fregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, displacements, tendency to cap. cer and tumor are cured permanently. "I feel as if I owed my life to your

Vegetable Compound. After the birth of my babe I was very miserable. I had a drawing pain in the lower part of my bowels, no strength, and a terrible backache. Every day I failed. My husband said if I would try a bottle of your Vegetable Compound, he would get it for me. The change was wonderful. After I had taken the first half bottle I began to have great faith in it. When I had taken three bottles. I was well and growing stout. It is a pleasure for me to write this to you. I only ask women in any way afflicted with female troubles to try it."-MRS. ANNA Ivon, Pittsford Mills, Rutland

ary. It has dissipated completely the dream of the originators of the Boulevard umbrageous settings may be built on Manthey will not be on the Boulevard or Riverside Drive. The show streets of the city, like these two and Fifth avenue and Westend avenue, have begun at last to enter upon the form of improvement that will be general to them for many years. The vacant places have begun to fill up with gigantic hotels and apartment houses, and as the old houses disappear this class of structure rises in their places. For this year still. Riverside drive may be excepted. A number of conventional town houses have been and are being erected on the drive, more, indeed, than in any previous year. But the speculative builder has not done well with them, and the apartment house has already made its appearance on the drive. Vigorous efforts will doubtless be made to restrict the remaining lots to private houses, but the law that is proving so effective in the other avenues applies to the drive also, though perhaps in a less degree, and it will not be strange if there is a decided increase in the number of apartment houses and hotels on the drive in the coming years. Along the boulevard there is not even the

suggestion heard nowadays of the use of it for private residences, and no one would now think of erecting a private house on Fifth avenue, south of Fifty-fourth street. The giant apartment house, of ten to twenty stories, the family hotel and the flat house with stores are the types of building that pay best on these show streets, and they are the kinds that are being and will continue to be built. Along the line of Fifth avenue there is little or no vacant property, but there is much that is available for reconstruction. Owners who have had old houses altered for business purposes have found that there has been a good demand for the basement and first floor, for stores and shops, but only a poor demand for the upper floors. Where the old building has been removed, however, and an entirely new building erected, the first floor or two for business and the upper floors for residence purposes of the French parterre order, the demand has been good for all the floors. The Bolkenhayn is an example of the character of structure that is best available for Fifth avenue, where the property is not improved for club or hotel or public purposes. For the Boulevard a less pretentious structure of the same type is

vogue, and adapted to Even on West-end avenue, Central Park west, and on the side streets the flat apartment house is gaining fast on private-house construction. The tendency manifest, the destiny of the city inevitable. Under the new system of construction and in obedience to the law of supply and demand, New York will be a place of denser population than has ever yet been dreamed of. There is not space for the pulation to expand as in other cities, so it must be housed in layers, story upon story high, without umbrageous settings.

## DIED ON THE TRAIN.

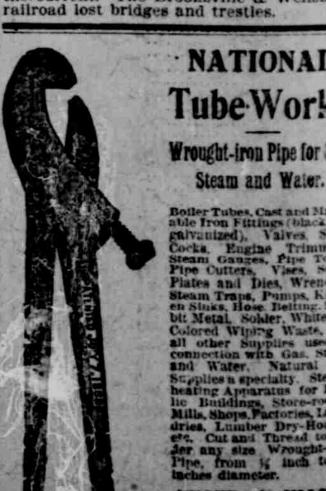
Harry Pocock Jumps Out of His Berth and Soon Expires.

WASHINGTON, July 12.-Harry J. Pocock, for many years city register of St. Louis, died suddenly last night on a train in Ohio, between Athens and Parkersburg. His body was left at the latter city. Mr. Pocock retired apparently in good health. About 11 o'clock H. C. Bell, Deputy United States Commissioner of Pensions, was awakened by an agonized shrick from the upper berth occupied by Pocock. The latand soon after being removed to the smoking car, died. The lower berth over which Mr. Pocock slept was occupied by two women, who were discovered ransacking the dead clothes. They claimed to be relatives of Pocock, but later admitted it was false. They were turned over to the authorities of Parkersburg on the charge of petit lar ceny with the suspicion that they had drugged Mr. Pocock for the purpose of robbery. They had \$518 which was suppose to have been taken from the dead man's clothes. The elder of the two women said she was from Illinois and the younger one

#### from St. Louis. THE BIG BRACKEN RAGING

Waterspout in Kentucky Carries off Mrs. Henry Insko.

CINCINNATI, July 12 .- Special dispatches report damages to crops, bridges and highways from the heavy rain last night. A waterspout near Augusta, Ky., made Big Bracken and Locust creeks rise so suddealy that some live stock was lost. Mrs. Henry Insko, wife of a farmer living near Big Bracken creek, was alone in her house when she saw the water coming. While trying to escape to the barn she was drowned and her body was carried away by the current. The Brooksville & Wellsburg



## NATIONAL Tube Works Wrought-iron Pipe for Cas,

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malle-able Iron Fittings (black and galvanized). Valves. Stop Cocks. Engine Trimming. Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs. Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Teams Pages & Achie Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam nd Water, Natural Ga Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Pub-lic Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Pactories, Laun-dries, Lumber Dry-Houses, etc. Cut and Thread to or-Jer any size Wrought-from Pipe, from 14 inch to 15

B. PENNSYLVANIA 82